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VOL. II NO. 155

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1947.

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300,000 RUHR MINERS TO STRIKE TODAY

British Authorities Make Radio Appeal

Essen, Germany, Apr. 3.
British authorities attempted today by radio appeal to halt the scheduled one-day strike on Thursday of the Ruhr's 300,000 coal miners, in protest against food shortages.

The British Commissioner for the Ruhr, Mr. William Asbury, said that German officials agreed to broadcast an appeal to the miners to remain on the job.

The demonstration was scheduled to accompany the walkout.

As a prelude 21,000 miners walked out on Wednesday at Grisenkirchen and 8,000 at Bochum.

At Remscheid 20,000 workers, not including miners, staged a demonstration.

The North German coal control officials said the walkout was at approximately 170 mines in the British controlled Ruhr and they expected a loss of about 500,000 tons.

Associated Press.

APPEAL IGNORED
Bochum, Apr. 3.

All Ruhr mines will be silent and 200,000 tons of much needed coal will be lost when 300,000 German miners stage a one-day strike tomorrow as a protest against food shortages.

The decision to strike was taken at a mass delegate meeting at Bochum today, at 4,000 miners in the city's mines joined in "hunger" demonstrations.

Dr. August Schmidt, Chairman of the Ruhr Mine-workers' Federation, advised the men not to strike, but an overwhelming majority voted in favour of a stoppage.

During recent weeks, coal production in the Ruhr mines has dropped by 20,000 tons a day through unofficial strikes.

The 15,000 miners who have taken part in them are for the next four weeks to be given special rationing, which is given as a spur for increased production, as well as their right to buy extra bacon, coffee and spirits.

Food shortage demonstrations are also planned for today in West, North and Muenchen Gladbach, mining towns in the British zone.

During March, 102,400 tons of food, most of it from the United States, was unloaded at Bremen for the British zone.

Reuter.

BREAD AND CEREALS
Berlin, Apr. 3.

As more than 80,000 workers demonstrated against food shortages in six towns of North Rhine-Westphalia today, it was learned here that bread and cereal rationing was being met in the Ruhr for the first time since the crisis began to develop nearly a month ago.

British military government sources said that 80 per cent of the meal ration was being met and the remainder made up with fish. It was the first time that many thousands of Ruhr and Rhineland families had had meat for several weeks.

FLOODED OUT



Franco's Proclamation Dubbed "Swan Song"

Paris, April 2.
All Spanish anti-Franco political groups in Paris today confirmed first impressions yesterday that Generalissimo Francisco Franco's restoration monarchy proclamation was an error, and dubbed it the "swan song" of a dictator.

Republican and monarchist circles and their minority groups agreed today after close re-examination of Franco's proposal, that the dictator made a "terrible mistake" and that no one would accept his offer.

Spanish observers said Franco's offer was but another case of a dictator supporting a king in order to use the monarchy as a "vehicle".

Observers of all groups agreed "it simply is ridiculous to imagine the monarchists would accept the idea of Don Juan spilling his chances for the Spanish throne, especially to permit a nine-year-old to take over in his place—a child who will not be able to rule—the country—until he is 30 years old under Franco's plan."

Reports from North Africa said the large Spanish colony there reacted with great emotion and indignation.—United Press.

REPUBLICAN APPEAL
London, Apr. 2.

The Spanish Republic's President, Senor Rodolfo Llopias, in an exclusive interview with the United Press, said today that only a Republic would settle the Spanish problem and urged British and United States action to eliminate the "last remnant" of Fascism and Nazism.

Senor Llopias said his mission here was political. Three days ago he visited the Minister of State, Mr. Hector McNeill, at the Foreign Office, but he emphasised that he was received only as "a Socialist, and not as a Spanish Republic." He said that since Britain continued to recognise the Franco regime, the Foreign Office could not receive him in an official capacity.

"Franco's latest political move does not in the least alter the position of the Spanish Republic," Senor Llopias said. "It is only one more sign of the essential weakness of the Francoist regime."

He said the Republican programme and campaign for Spanish freedom would not be changed by Franco's statement. Senor Llopias planned to return to Paris on Thursday.

NOT THE SOLUTION
He said no restoration of the monarchy, even with an actual King, would solve the problem.

"Either a republic is re-established in order that the government legitimately represent the people or the problem remains unsolved. The Spanish people cannot live together in peace until they have a government which accurately reflects their views."

Senor Llopias said most Republicans could not return to Spain under Franco's terms, which demanded subservience to his government, or to any sort of amnesty.

"As we have not committed any criminal offences, nobody is in a position to offer us an amnesty," he said, "and we offer to leave our position unchanged."

He said he "hoped" a solution to the Spanish problem would come this year and said, "We will do our best to ensure a peaceful solution. All our efforts are directed to this end."—United Press.

Shinwell's Gloomy Announcement NO COAL YET FOR BRITAIN

U.S. Disappoints

London, Apr. 2.
The Fuel Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, announced today that the United States had informed Britain that she would be unable to ship coal to this country before July, and perhaps not even then.

Mr. Shinwell told the House of Commons that the United States reported that its coal exports to Europe were being made solely in accordance with recommendations from the European Coal Organisation, to which Britain would have to apply if she wished to share in allocations.

"It may be said that if the United States step up its coal exports to 4,000,000 tons a month in the third quarter of this year," said Mr. Shinwell, "we may get something out of it. That seems for the moment to be the best we can do."

He said the United States at present was shipping 2,600,000 tons of coal a month to Europe on the recommendations of the European Coal Organisation and was handicapped in efforts to increase the amount by the serious shortage of coal cars.

"NO HOPE WHATSOEVER"
"I frankly tell the House there appears to be no hope of getting anything whatever under that allocation," Mr. Shinwell said. He said the needs of nations receiving allocations under the present quota were "no less drastic than our own."

He said South Africa also pleaded that the United States coal cars prevented her from exporting coal to Britain. He saw little prospect that the situation could be remedied in time to provide Britain with any substantial help.

Mr. Shinwell disclosed Government's discussions with the United States and South Africa in detailing its efforts to meet an expected gap of 8,000,000 tons between Britain's anticipated production of 200,000,000 tons of coal in the next 12 months and the country's minimum needs.

He said Government would ban export of mining machinery abroad after the current export orders had been completed and would take other steps in an effort to increase domestic coal production.

Government also intends soon to obtain a suitable electric generating plant in the British zone of Germany, he said.—United Press.

JAP-AMERICANS REPATRIATED

Honolulu, Apr. 2.
A group of 70 Americans of Japanese ancestry arrived here today aboard the ss Marine Lynx from Tokyo—the first group of such citizens to be repatriated since World War II.

Most of the returnees were resident prior in Hawaii and who were working in or visiting Japan when the war began in 1941.

The Marine Lynx is scheduled to reach San Francisco on April 7 with civilian and military personnel from Far East points.—United Press.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

Donations Received

Already acknowledged	\$6,450.00
Dr & Mrs T. Y. Yi	200.00
George B. Shotton	100.00
South China Traders	100.00
"Sympathiser"	5.00
"E. A."	100.00
Mr and Mrs G. D. S. Thom-	100.00
son	50.00
Anon.	100.00
W. H. Bailey	100.00
M. Nemazee	6,000.00
	\$12,355.00

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund."

Want King To Live In Dominions

London, Apr. 2.
A suggestion that the British King should live in each of the Dominions in turn and that a Governor-General be appointed to act for him in the United Kingdom, was made today at the conference of British University Associations.

More than one hundred students from seventeen universities endorsed a resolution advocating vigorous measures to further the organic unity of the British Commonwealth.

John Lowe, of Cambridge, the proposer, declared that the "gross disequilibrium of population and resources over the Commonwealth should be remedied by the removal of obstacles to emigration, by cultural and educational exchanges and by reconsideration of the Sovereign's position."

The King, he said, should live in each of the Dominions in turn. The United Kingdom, by the appointment of a Governor-General, should be placed in exactly the same position as a Dominion.—Reuter.

Police Out To Control Train Crowds

Ching Ming Festival Records Broken

The Emergency Unit and police squads were called out this morning to handle the huge crowd milling around the Kowloon-Canton railway station, seeking to get to Canton to celebrate the Ching Ming Festival.

At 9 o'clock the crowd was estimated at 5,000 and police had to form the people into a three-deep queue which extended from the station to the European YMCA in queue Salisbury Road.

Five express trains are being run to Canton today to deal with the rush, in addition to one slow train. A similar time-table will operate to-morrow.

Railway officials said that all records had been broken this week in carrying Ching Ming Festival pilgrims to Canton. An average of 6,000 had been going up daily by train.

This morning's crowd of travellers began assembling at the railway station about 5 o'clock, and by 8 o'clock there was such a dense mass of people that buses and private vehicles had great difficulty in putting down passengers at the ferry approach.

Ticket scalpers are having a field day. Third-class tickets to Canton (Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

Give Generously

THE British Flood Relief Fund, for which contributions may be sent to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Ltd., is the happy and generous thought of a Hongkong-Chinese resident—a fact which adds to its spontaneity and must surely heighten its appeal to all sections of the community. And the genuine sympathy which motivated the inspiration could surely not be better expressed than a paragraph in the letter which the originator of this fund subscribed to the "Morning Post" reading: "As a people who made such wonderful contribution to the final victory in World War II, who have had through all these long years, and still have, to live on such an austere basis, with food on an inadequate scale and strictly rationed, and who have had to meet the added loss and suffering of an unprecedented winter, they surely evoke and deserve the warm-hearted sympathy of everyone." There is no need to recapitulate in detail the story of how Britain has suffered during the winter—a winter which, given the kindest form of weather, would still have found the majority of the people lacking many of the necessities, and certainly all the luxuries of life.

The coal position was bad enough in itself, but when record blizzards and frosts came to disrupt thousands of miles of communication, cutting off counties from counties, towns from cities and villages from towns, the plight and misery of the British people reached what one would have imagined to be its limit. But worse was still to be faced: the great thaw and calamitous rains, causing such havoc and disaster that it is now acknowledged this year's harvest is certain to be adversely affected; that grain stores have been ruined for years; and that the damage in terms of money totals millions of pounds sterling. Tens of thousands have been made homeless—have, temporarily, lost all. Not even the great blitz of 1940 dispossessed so many people in such short a time. In the face of this overwhelming adversity it is fitting that Hongkong should go to the aid of a people who have never asked more than an even chance to solve their own problems and to triumph over their disabilities. Wherefore the "Telegraph" appeals to Hongkong to give quickly and generously to this worthy cause—the British Flood Relief Fund.

LABOUR CLAIMS ELECTION GAINS

London, Apr. 2.

The Labour Party today claimed a net gain of 50 seats in returns from 175 of 420 districts where Council elections were held yesterday.

Party headquarters claimed it had won 107 new seats on 88 Councils, lost 57 seats on 38 Councils and that 69 districts had shown no change.

Conservative headquarters, without announcing any results from early returns, predicted final results "will show considerable change in our favour, compared with 1946."

The elections were held in rural and urban areas in England and Wales.—United Press.

US GETS PACIFIC ISLANDS

Lake Success, Apr. 2.

The United Nations Security Council today approved, after a sharp debate between the United States and Russia, an agreement giving the United States sole trusteeship over three Pacific Island chains wrested from the Japanese. The Council wrangled nearly three hours before adopting the preamble and the agreement.—Associated Press.

CENTRAL**ALHAMBRA**DAILY AT 2³⁰ 5¹⁵ 7¹⁵ & 9¹⁵ P.M.DAILY AT 2³⁰ 5¹⁵ 7¹⁵ & 9¹⁵ P.M.

CENTRAL: Extra performance at 12.30 P.M.

WHITE SAVAGE!
Mystery Queen of the Tropics!

Lashing men and beasts to hate...and love...in a forbidden Pagan Paradise!

SOUTH OF TAHITI

BRIAN DONLEVY
BROD CRAWFORD
ANDY DEVINE
HENRY WILCOXON
H.B. WARNER ARMIDA
MARIA MONTEZ

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ONLY**MAJESTIC**At 2.30, 5.20,
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all mixed up in
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DANTE THE MAGICIAN

A HAUNTING WE WILL GO

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COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT
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BY PUBLIC DEMANDWED., THUR., & SAT.: 2nd, 3rd & 5th APRIL
AT 7.30 P.M.

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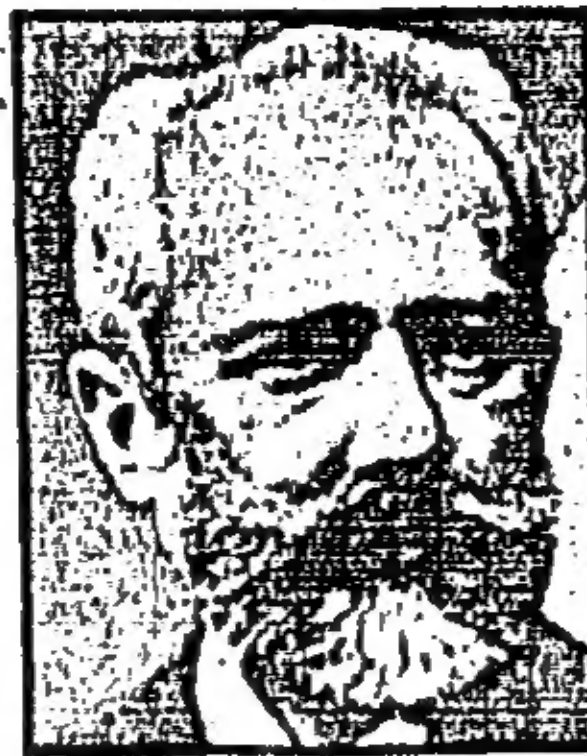
ADMISSION: \$5, \$2.50, \$1.50 & 80c.

This space is presented by

THE RED LION INN

The new millions who flock
to good music choose—

Beethoven



Tchaikovsky



Brahms

The Three Stars

by . . . STEPHEN WATTS

THE number of people in Britain who every week seek and find pleasure in music is beyond calculation. Leaving aside the cases in which music is not the whole attraction—as in dancing, musical shows in the theatre and radio programmes in which music is incidental—the audience still runs into millions.

This is the audience for "good" music. Not "good" as opposed to bad, but in the sense of classical or "serious" music.

Reasons for the upsurge of interest in and enthusiasm for serious music are various, but the best is probably the war.

Recently I was profusely and sincerely thanked by a man I took to hear Gigli sing with the San Carlo company at Covent Garden.

An intelligent and well-educated man, he would never have dreamed of going near an opera house before the war. His conversion happened in Italy.

There are thousands like him, and thousands more who discovered music in the factories.

The result is that it is easier to fill a concert hall than a cinema or theatre.

If the Proms at the Royal Albert Hall, run to form—and it will be a sensation if they don't—then once more the crowds round the great hall will be such that you couldn't tell if it was a championship fight or a symphony concert that was about to take place inside.

5,000—regulars

EVERY Sunday afternoon when there is an orchestral concert there the promoters can count on around 5,000 people turning up, provided the programme is right.

Choice of programmes is very important.

Mr Harold Holt, the biggest musical impresario in the country, says that if he wants to play safe he has only to put on a solid programme of Beethoven or Tchaikovsky to fill the Albert Hall. His constant struggle is to hold the new public while widening its taste.

Of these composers' works, certain symphonies stand out in appeal.

Mr Holt estimates that Beethoven's Fifth—the opening bars of which are familiar to everybody as the wartime V-sign (pom-pom-pom-POM, pom-pom-pom-POM)—is played in public or over the air 500 times a year.

Tchaikovsky's Fifth and his Sixth (the Pathétique) are not far behind. The B.B.C. also rates these two composers as top of the popularity league. They put Brahms as third.

An analysis of two weeks B.B.C. programmes confirms these estimates. Major works of Beethoven had thirteen performances in 14 days and Tchaikovsky 11.

In this particular sample, however, Mozart was level with Tchaikovsky. Brahms' figure was nine. Few of the creators of the most-played music are alive. And, ironically, few of them received much in the way of monetary tribute for their work when they were alive.

Beethoven's offer

BEETHOVEN once offered to compose six sonatas for £150.

For the outright sale of the copyright of a symphony, overture, some concertos for violin and piano, and three string quartets he received £200 and was in high spirits that he was doing so well.

The same year as he produced the famous "Egmont" he borrowed £25 from a friend. When he died he left little more than £1,000, which included bank shares.

The first time Mozart ever had a settled income was when he was 32 years old—and it was £80 a year. He died at 35.

When Chopin wanted to go to Mallorca for his health, and had to pay also for George Sand and her children, he had to borrow the money for their fares.

Tchaikovsky held on to his job as a Government clerk because he could not be sure of a livelihood as a composer, and when he made the big decision to resign he had to face real poverty.

Eventually a widow with 11 children—she was 10 years older than the composer—persuaded him "with tact and delicacy" to accept an annuity of about £300.

Bach, tired and hungry after a long trek to listen to a maestro he admired, once stood outside a country inn sniffing the cooking smells.

Two fish heads were thrown out of a window, and when he seized them eagerly he found a gold coin in the mouth of each.

That solved his bed and board problem for the moment.

He ruined his eyesight copying music, and quite late in life wrote: "Simple as my household I can scarcely live."

But in their day there was no Performing Light Society to collect fees and take action against the pirating of their work.

The essence of the system is that a copyright fee should be paid for every public performance of a member's work.

In most cases a compound fee is agreed, for example, the B.B.C. pays about £250,000 a year for the right to play music protected by the society.

Each "customer" sends a list of music played, and the society awards points accordingly.

At the end of the year the total amount collected in fees—last year it was £789,543—is divided out according to the points totals.

Present-day serious composers do not make much money through performances.

A Benjamin Britten or William Walton is best paid when he is composing to compose a specific score for opera, ballet or the lighter stage or films.

"Warsaw Concerto"

PROBABLY the most successful piece of non-synopacted music of recent times was Richard Addinsell's "Warsaw Concerto," written as incidental music for the film "Dangerous Moonlight."

Theatrical music can make big money. Franz Lehár is estimated to have earned £300,000 from "The Merry Widow."

One major composer who died in recent years was Sir Edward Elgar, and he left £13,084.

But that compares poorly with the £54,000 of Sullivan (Gilbert left £111,000). George Gershwin left £40,000.

But when a composer has been dead 50 years his music passes into the "public domain" and is non-copyright.

One can only guess at what Beethoven would be making in a time when a Forces symphony concert took more money than the previous attraction—which was Grace Fields.

But then of course, there would be income tax.

Palestine: Twice Promised Land

THE Palestine dispute arises from claims by both the Jews and the Arabs that the Promised Land has been promised to them.

The Jews have the well-known Balfour Declaration, which says, in short, that the British Government favours "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" and will do its best to achieve this goal.

The Arabs can point to the McMahon letter, which was issued even before this declaration, at a time during the First World War when we desperately needed Arab aid, and which agrees to "the independence of the Arabs in all the regions within the limits demanded by the Sherif of Mecca." And these, in the view of the Arabs, include Palestine.

Later, Sir Henry McMahon, who was the author of the letter, was in a position to deny that Palestine should be part of the area of Arab independence. And subsequently, too, all kinds of interpretations were to be read into the Balfour Declaration, so that now Zionists regard it as a promise for the establishment of a Jewish State.

The McMahon letter is not so well known as the Balfour Declaration. It was not published till more than twenty years after it was written.

Yet parts of both these documents were embodied in the most solemn international treaties—the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Mandate for Palestine. The Covenant contains guarantees for the independence of the Arabs in the former Turkish Empire, while the Mandate charges the Mandatory Power with establishing a National Home for the Jews and helping Jewish immigration and settlement.

Such befuddled diplomacy as that which could produce two contradictory documents like the Balfour Declaration and the McMahon Letter produced trouble almost immediately.

THE history of Palestine since the First World War can be divided roughly into two—that before 1939 and the White Paper of the same year, and the period after 1939, when the Jews were rising and attacking the British, and, incidentally, the Jews—and that since 1939, when the Jews have been rising and attacking the British, and, incidentally, the Arabs.

Of all the commissions which went to the bedevilled Holy Land before the last war—and there were many of them—the most important was the Peel Commission. The report of this Commission, made in 1937, recommended two alternatives:

The mandate to be continued and Jewish immigration and land purchase to be restricted; or

The country to be partitioned into an autonomous Jewish area, an autonomous Arab area, and a part to be administered by the British.

At first the second alternative was seriously considered and then the first alternative was accepted in the White Paper of 1939.

This restricted the sale of land to Jews in the plains, and prohibited it to 75,000 during the next five years, after which a democratic Government was to be set up.

The 1939 White Paper satisfied the Arabs and ended their attacks, but it embittered the Jews, especially as it came at a time when thousands of their compatriots were fleeing from

BEVERLEY BAXTER, M.P., homeward bound in the Queen Elizabeth, writes—

GOOD-BYE AMERICA

GOOD-BYE to New York, with its proud neck reaching to the stars, its luxury restaurants serving food for one that would keep alive a hungry family for a week, its courtesy, its tolerance and its elegance, its overhauled houses and its beauty when the lights come on, its shop windows driving dollar-less Englishwomen to thoughts of crime, its bulky newspapers weighing more than truth itself, its tabloids shouting murder, and the greyhound legs of she who was involved,

ITS taxi-drivers, wiser than the oracle and twice as eloquent, its theatres, where shows are gay and audiences subdued, its negro porters with soft voices that enchant the alien ear, its beautiful hotels where if you put your shoes outside the door they think that you are through with them,

ITS friendly voices on the telephone and the wonder of the instrument itself, its tongues and dialects that wait for you back to other days in Europe, its symphony of traffic scored for horns alone,

ITS river carrying English ships straight to the heart of things, its luncheon rush bludgeoning twin gods of Hurry and Dyspepsia, its policemen, sphinx-like as detectives at a rich man's wedding, its crouching churches in the shadow of the towering temples of materialism,

ITS debutantes proclaiming proudly that they've got their man, its winter air that falsely makes one young and tireless,

ITS lights on Broadway telling us that this one is the show of shows, its sad small dogs, sans grass, sans trees, sans everything,

ITS stations vaster than the Colosseum in Rome, its cynics who believe in Santa Claus and wits who keep their friends,

ITS women, middle-aged, with youthful legs and no surrender in their eye,

ITS cocktail bars where words fly up, though thoughts remain below, its subways dwarfing man in body and in spirit,

ITS gracious parks, its Harlem Harlequinade, its red lights turning swift to green, for in New York its never ambient,

ITS strength, its faith, its noise, its fascination, GOOD-BYE, NEW YORK, I'M GOING HOME.

I'M going home to London with—

Its old, unpainted face,

Its scars of war and weariness of peace, its lukewarm cocktails and its open grates, its breadless soup, its fish without the lemon, and the ink that we call coffee, its mistle and cold and frozen pipes, its stately crescents with their moonlit roofs, its queues and queues and queues and queues, its forms and coupons and the ration books, its clubs with waiters older than antiquity, its river that remembers when the Romans came, its calm that rests upon it like a cloak, its painful lack of neon and of nylon, its Parliament where Churchill still is heard, its memories, its troubles and its heritage,

I'M GOING HOME.

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

ACCORDING to a statement published some moments ago, the Strabismus expedition to the moon will include, besides the Doctor himself, Professor Gneiss, the eminent lunologist, Rinanka Bam, a Siamese student, and Mimsie Slopocorner, representing the Society for Cultural Relations with the Moon.

When Mimsie's mother was told of the honour conferred on her daughter, she said: "In my young days nobody would have let me go to the moon without a female companion, not even for cultural relations, but what I say is times are changed." The proud father said: "If our girl is the first girl to land on the moon, I for one won't blame her. We've always tried to give her the best."

The Doctor is working out a table of tides and weather, so as to fix a final date for the great attempt. The launching of the rocket into space will be broadcast with a running commentary, and the machine will be named "Utopia" by a film actress yet to be chosen. The trip is expected to take five days counting the return journey.

Scenes at Wagging Parva

AT Wagging Parva scenes of the utmost activity are taking place, in spite of Rinanka Bam, who understands nothing of what is going on, and keeps peering into the rocket and crying "Utopia, chash verang!" a phrase without meaning for the workmen. The Doctor sits at his desk in a small bungalow, calculating the exact point in the stratosphere where the pull of the earth will give place to the pull of the moon, and testing with a small gilt hammer the welding plates and screw-screws which will protect the delicate sine ratchet and lug-drives.

Marginal note

I AM told that the Ministry of Food takes a very serious view of the eating of a driving licence by a motorist, reported the other day in the papers. If the said develops licences, will be put on points, and will count in restaurants, as fish.

—PETER STURSBURG.

NANCY Arty, in Fact



By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired
and Restless

take

Elliott's Nerve

and

Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries



Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Bette Davis for Lois Leeds.

If you don't like your Ears, wear your hair in such a way that they don't show!

"DEAR LOIS LEEDS"

"Dear Lois Leeds—Is there any method other than dampening the hair when set in pin curls? My hair is so dry.—ENERGETIC."

You can use a hair lotion especially formulated for Dry Hair. And you can massage your scalp with ointment and brush your hair regularly to overcome the dry condition.

"Dear Lois Leeds—Is there any treatment for wrinkles under the eyes?—E."

Yes, soothe the eyes by using eye lotion and damp compresses when resting. "Fingerlip" lightly under the eyes, using a rich eye cream.

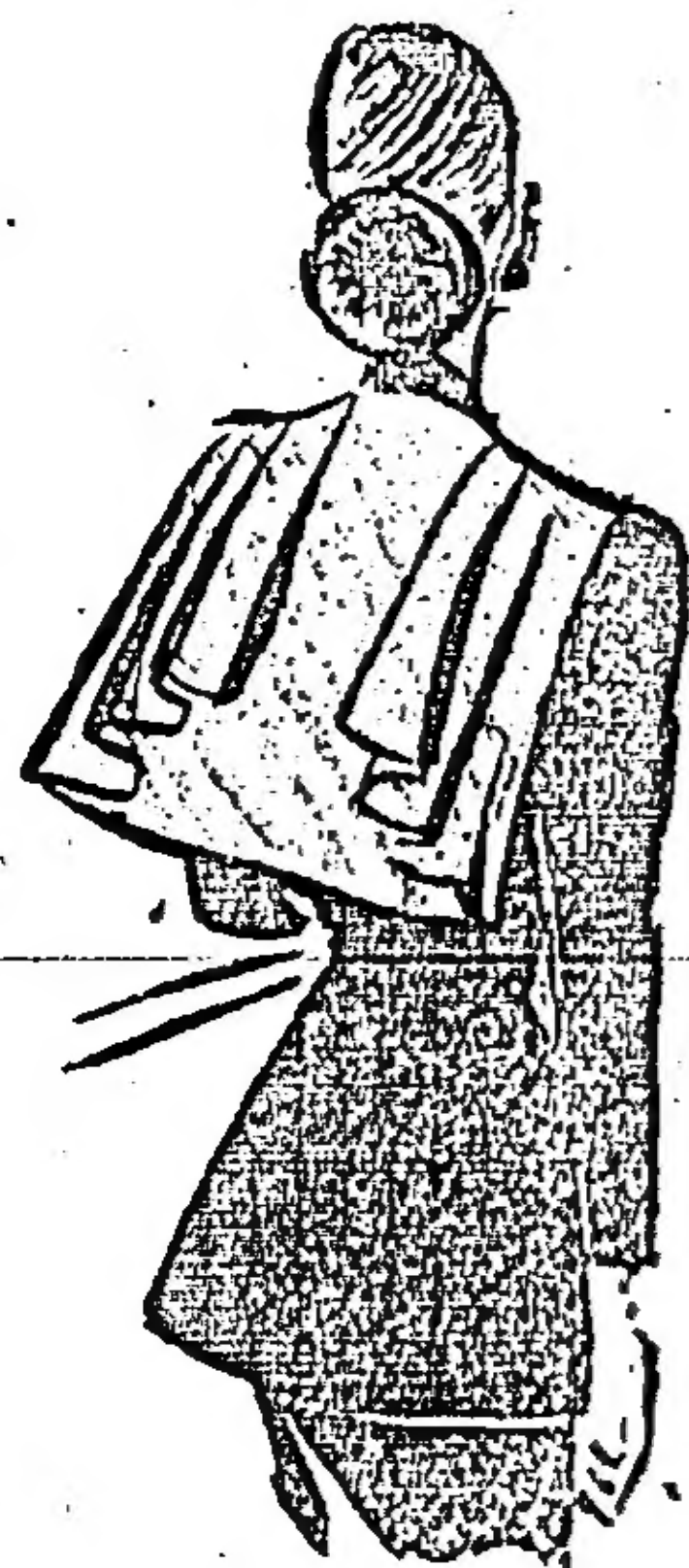
"Dear Lois Leeds—What type of shoe is most becoming to the large foot?—G.E."

The simple, classic pump; no straps, no decorations. In oxfords, the classic type, without fancy trim.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



If you use liquefying cleansing cream, do you know that it does a grand cleansing job when used on a small pad of cotton? But this method takes too long when you have very little time. So, when you are at leisure, make several dozen little round pads of absorbent cotton. Squeeze them out in water. Place them in a glass jar. Keep in the ice box. They will save you time!



Black and gold form the dramatic colour contrast in this Grenadier suit from the Simon Massey show. Severely tailored in front, the suit has a cloak swinging from the shoulders.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith.



"Now that I've graduated from my night school home management course, I'll expect a salary!"

Hunan Tung Oil Sent To Canton

Because of the good demand in the United States, daily shipments of tung oil are arriving in Canton by the Canton-Hankow Railway from Hunan for export via Hongkong, reports Associated Press.

The demand is so brisk that the price rose from CN\$400,000 a picul to CN\$500,000 a picul recently. Hunan merchants dealing in this commodity are making good profits.

The Hunan provincial government, however, has banned the export of rice to Kwangtung province which is badly in need of this staple food. The objection is that people in Kwangtung will smuggle it to Hongkong for sale at a higher profit.

Governor of Hunan, Wang Yung-yuan, was in favour of shipment of rice to Kwangtung, but the Hunan provincial council, an advisory body, objected. The price of rice in Canton is about CN\$800,000 a picul, while the price in Hunan is lower by half.

Shanghai is sending large quantities of cotton yarn to Canton via the Canton-Hankow Railway. It is said that merchants are making about CN\$400,000 profit a bale.

The railway is also being used to ship gasoline, kerosene, salt, matches and imported goods in general from Canton to Hunan and the Yangtze valley.

UNRRA STAFF NOT SUBJECT TO GRAFT LAW

UNRRA officials working in Chinese Government offices and found guilty of corruption are not amenable to China's special emergency Anti-Corruption Law, but only to ordinary criminal proceedings, according to a ruling of the Judicial Yuan.

This ruling has been handed down following a memorandum from UNRRA's legal adviser in Shanghai, Jerome J. Jacobson, to the local District Court, claiming that UNRRA personnel are exempt from judicial process in connection with acts done in their official capacity, and that if such exemption is waived, then only ordinary criminal proceedings can be applied to them.

The clarification to the District Court by the Judicial Yuan is that such cases should be dealt with in accordance with ordinary criminal proceedings.

The question of exemption is not touched by the ruling, nor have any reasons been given for the Judicial Yuan's decision. It is deduced, however, that in the opinion of the Judicial Yuan, exemption from criminal proceedings extends only to such acts within the scope of duty, and that corruption is not considered to be within such scope, says the Shanghai Evening Post.

PHILIPPINES CRISIS

The Philippines are passing through a crisis as grave in its implications as during the war years.

Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo told Los Angeles dignitaries and Filipino leaders this at a dinner given in his honour by the Roxas Club.

General Romulo said: "Symptoms of emotional and moral shock remain. It will be sometime before the masses of our population can fully recover from the spiritual ravages of war and assume with a united will the tasks and obligations which independence has brought us."

The islands' delegate to the United Nations expressed confidence that the complete recovery of the Philippines from the war "shall not be long delayed."

General Romulo and Vice-President Manuel Roxas are "able and loyal men," capable of handling the numerous problems facing the Philippines.—Associated Press.

Pearl Buttons Soon Plentiful

The islands of Yap, Truk and Ponape are joining the race for a comeback in postwar trade.

Shaking off the effects of Japanese occupation and demolition, these Pacific islands, famous in song and story, have gone to work again, and pearl buttons, long scarce because the Japanese ran amuck, may soon become plentiful again.

The nationals of Yap, Truk and Ponape are great gatherers of seashells and the most highly-prized of these is the trochus, noted for its fineness of texture and clarity of colour.

The islanders prize them greatly for their beauty as well as their commercial value, and button makers are after them because they make good buttons.

Late in April, the first postwar shipment of trochus shells from these islands is expected to arrive in America.—Associated Press.

Should he sit or stand?

by WILLIAM GAUNT

THE controversy about the Roosevelt Memorial is complicated by the fact that two distinct issues have been raised.

First, whether the statue of the President should make him stand or sit. Second, whether a statue, however conceived, is the best way of memorial to the great man.

First, whether the statue of the President should make him stand or sit. Second, whether a statue, however conceived, is the best way of memorial to the great man.

CONTROVERSY I

OBVIOUSLY these two delegates have nothing in common. Sir William Reid Dick, RA, is a man of letters and a statue. Now comes Controversy One. Is the statue right, or is it the statue that is wrong?

Some people say the latter is the Roosevelt world. Others say that when he stood erect, he declared his triumph over the disability he fought so long and so valiantly.

There is one thing both forget. A work of art is in question, and the artist must have his say. In the creation of a work of art these material considerations are about as relevant as whether Roosevelt had three buttons on his coat or two.

ARTIST'S VIEW

THE real point is whether the artist will, imaginatively, impress us with Roosevelt's greatness of mind. That is his problem. If he succeeds in doing that, nothing else matters. He is not a memorial statue to Balzac, as we have seen. He is a statue of a man, and he is a man of letters. He is a man of letters, and he is a man of letters. He is a man of letters, and he is a man of letters.

I have only seen an unflattering photograph of Sir William's model, which I hope does not do it justice. I emphasize simply where the artist comes in. We don't want another affair like that of the equestrian statue to Earl Haig. You remember? Lots of people had a grand time looking at the statue, but they forgot all about it.

CONTROVERSY 2

CONTROVERSY 2 is a different proposition. Is a memorial foundation a better memorial than any statue? It is a question of national gratitude to the great American who took only one year to build.

The statue of Roosevelt is not going to cost £40,000, I imagine, or anything like it. An assessment of the surplus, a consideration of the means by which it can best be disposed, should enable us to pay homage by art and in other ways.

DISILLUSIONED; GOING HOME

An official of the British Consulate in Baltimore said last week that Mrs Oscar Brumfield, 24-year-old British war bride who left her husband's log cabin, would be given a passage on the first available ship to England.

She was formerly Miss Lillian Norman of Bristol.

The Consulate said that every effort is being made to send Mrs Brumfield home to England as soon as possible "with her two-year-old son."

The husband's farm turned out to be a three-room log cabin, with no running water and muddy back roads. She was disillusioned, Mrs Brumfield told the court.—Associated Press.



They Eloped, But He Was Married

Seventeen-year-old Pamela Beresford-Webb, of Rustlers' Roost, near Melksham, Wilts, told the Melksham magistrates recently of her elopement with a 36-year-old man accused of abduction.

Before the court was Douglas Howard Charles Baber, of Moore's Cottage, East Knoyle, at whose home the girl was alleged to have been found after being missing for several months.

Mr Walter Ireland, prosecuting, said that Pamela, a keen horse-woman and point-to-point rider, met Baber when she was working at a farm.

Baber was married, with two children. Pamela's mother objected to their association.

On October 6 Pamela left home to go, as her mother thought, to Rossey. She vanished until she was found living with Baber.

Pamela, slim and brown-haired, told the court that she was now living with her mother.

She said she owned a pony which had been taken to a show for her by Baber.

"I used to see quite a lot of him," she said, "and I became friendly with him."

"I knew he was married. My mother didn't like it very much."

She said that in August last year she and Baber went to some pony races and at one of them Baber's pony broke its leg.

"It was there that we decided to go away together," she added.

"I left home on August 6 and met Baber. We went to Wilton, left the pony there and went on to Salisbury in his car."

Stayed Night

"We stayed the night together, registering as Mr and Mrs Baber. We occupied the same room but not the same bed."

"Later, I took a situation with Mr Caddy, of Moor's Farm, East Knoyle, and occupied the same bedroom as Baber until the police came. I did not communicate with my mother at all."

Answering defence questions, Pamela said Baber did not persuade her to go away against her will.

Mr J. B. Taylor, defending, said that although the story was unfortunate, immoral and tragic, there was no evidence that Baber enticed the girl from home by persuasion, inducement or blandishment.

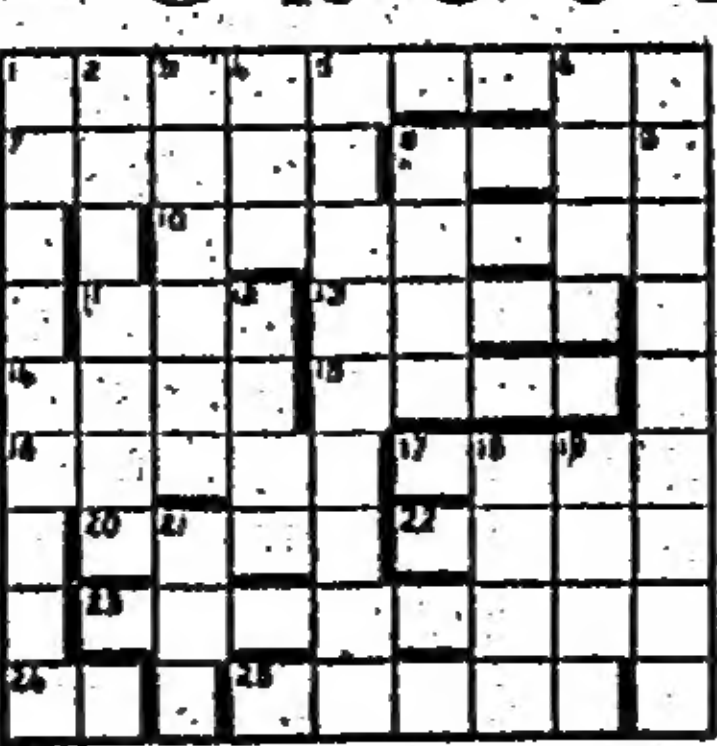
Baber, a well-known figure at sports meetings, was committed to Winchester Assizes. Bail was granted.

Rupert & the New Pal—20



Rupert and Bill wait a few minutes longer. Then their curiosity gets the better of them and they squeeze through the hedge. In front of them is a stretch of high grass, and just beyond it they spy the figure of the man in a white shirt sitting down. Rupert is going to call out, but suddenly he pauses. "Look, he's sitting!" he gasps. "He can't be," says Bill. "Nobody can move along when he's sitting down." They stare hard, and, sure enough, the cat, still seated, travels slowly along the edge of the tall grass. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

CROSSWORD



1 and 5. Where you are likely to get more rings than a jeweller's shop. (5)
2. Accusation. (5)
3. The sole change. (4)
4. Broken road in peace: adverb. (5)
5. The one it would resolve. (3)
6. Gospel. (4)
7. Rupture in street pavement. (4)

8. Sort of look that may give you. (5)
9. Follows the afternoon dip. (5)
10. Means that it does give the allotted portion. (4)
11. You must wait, and night so catch the doctor on. (4)
12. Scheming. (5)
13. You must wait, and night so catch the doctor on. (4)
14. Trail. (5)
15. Down

1. According to song it's a song. (5)
2. Shows what you can make the cat nibble. (5)
3. Ferocious plants. (5)
4. Taken from deranged minds. (3)
5. This was the train. (5)
6. Reced. (4)
7. River of Alsace-Lorraine. (4)
8. Said to be a little higher than the floor. (4)
9. Institute of monasteries. (4)
10. In the best it's most daring. (3)

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NELSON PENSION TO END

London, Apr. 2. The House of Commons voted last night to end the "perpetual" pension for the family of Nelson, Britain's greatest sea hero, which had cost taxpayers £700,000 in the last 141 years. Repeal of the law of pensions for descendants of national heroes was supported by Members of Parliament who argued that a family gratuity was not what Nelson wanted at all—that he had asked the state to support Lady Hamilton and their daughter, Horatia. "If Lord Nelson was with us tonight he would be wholeheartedly supporting the Government, and Lady Hamilton would have voted with us too," declared Labour M. P. Michael Foot. The bill, which was sent to the House of Lords, discontinues the £500 annual pension after the death of the present Lord Nelson (69) and his brother Edward (68).—Associated Press.

GEORGE OF GREECE: NO FLOWERS BY REQUEST

Athens, Apr. 2. The newly-crowned King of Greece has requested that no funeral wreaths be placed on the bier of his brother, the late King George, and that the money be used to aid widows and orphans.—Associated Press.

Athens, Apr. 2. Prince Bernhard of Holland, the Crown Prince of Norway and the Crown Prince of Denmark are expected to attend the funeral of King George of the Hellenes. Among other persons expected to attend are King George's sister, Queen Helen of Rumania, his cousin, the Duchess of Kent and Lieut. Philip Mountbatten of the British Royal Navy (former Prince Philip of Greece). King George's other sister, Princess Irene, at present in Switzerland, will not attend owing to ill health. It is reported here that Queen Frederika, wife of the new Greek sovereign King Paul, to-day went to Tatoi, just outside Athens, to supervise the preparations for Sunday's funeral at the mausoleum of the royal family.—Reuter.

It Could Be A Best Seller

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON HONGKONG FOR THE YEAR 1946 (on sale at Kelly and Walsh, \$10 per copy). Before the war, this official publication was so dull in presentation, so bereft of any human touch, that few could be expected to read it. The first post-war edition is a splendid improvement—might easily have become a local "best seller" had its retail price been cut by at least half. As it is, it makes for a very good read, worth of reading and reference.

The 1946 publication is more of a narrative than a compilation of reports, and its great value lies in the fact that it covers activities from the time of the occupation until the end of last December—a vital 15-month period in the history of Hongkong. For the first time the public is given a correlated word-picture of how the colony started and developed, as a rehabilitation scheme, facts, figures, problems, efforts and achievements, all written in an attractive style making for easy and enjoyable reading. Hedda Morrison has embellished the book with some delightful photographic studies which are given full value in consequence of first-rate printing. Credit must be given to the anonymous editor of this entertaining and very readable publication.—SAG.

Ramadier Meets De Gaulle

Paris, Apr. 2. Premier Paul Ramadier and his most bitter political foe, General Charles de Gaulle, met for an exchange of views shortly after the General's Sunday speech at Bruneval, a Government spokesman said today. The spokesman, M. Francois Mitterrand, Minister of War, Veterans' Affairs, declined to say when the talk took place, but sources close to M. Ramadier said they met in Paris on Monday night following General de Gaulle's return from Bruneval, where he had addressed former resistance chiefs from throughout France. Arrangements for the meeting were begun last Friday, the source said.—United Press.

NOTICE

Easter Holidays

There will be no issue of "The Hongkong Telegraph" on Good Friday, 4th April, and no issue of the "South China Morning Post" on Saturday, 5th April.

No Fur Coat From Hubby, So She Sued For Annulment

Albany, Apr. 2. A move is under way to tighten New York State's marriage law in face of a continuing wave of "over-the-counter" annulments obtained on grounds considered flimsy by many legal experts. Backed by religious groups and important members of the judiciary, several legislators are seeking means of plugging legal loopholes through which thousands of couples have dissolved the marriage tie without resorting to divorce. Despite a toughening attitude on the part of judges, one school of legal opinion holds that additional teeth must be put into present laws to curb annulments. Another group contends that a state law could not be broad enough to cover all types of cases. Chief objection to present statutes is centred on the fraud clause under which marriage is void-

able when one party proves that the other made misrepresentations "that go to the essentials of marriage." A woman recently sued for annulment on the ground that her husband promised to give her a fur coat, a promise he never fulfilled. Another brought proceedings because her husband did not love her. In both cases annulments were refused, but other suits have been granted for reasons having little more standing in law or precedent, according to legal experts. The state bill drafting commission has been consulted on the possibility of legislation to define specific frauds under which marriages could be declared void. This, some legislators believe, would narrow the judge's discretion in annulment proceedings. In Buffalo last year, 1,075 annulments were granted, compared with 850 divorces. Supreme Court Justice Alonzo G. Hinkley, a caustic critic of the procedure, blamed the heavy rate of marriage dissolutions on war weddings and easy annulments.

"You cannot grant annulments for every offhand remark and not expect the rate to rise," he said. Opponents of any changes in the present domestic relations law believe that the end can be accomplished only by a strict attitude on the part of the courts plus the continuing storm of public protest. They point out that annulments are on the wane in some areas. For instance, annulment suits in Jefferson County began to decline last November and the downward trend has continued. Lawyers have adopted a "hands off" policy in cases which do not have an obviously sound basis for annulment. A state law department official said: "They have found out recently that it is not only difficult to carry through cases which have no definite legal conclusion, but that it seldom enhances their standing in the community." A bill probably will be introduced in the 170th legislature as a trial balloon to sample public sentiment on more stringent regulations on annulments.—United Press.

Aggression Fears Of Small Asian States

Marshall's Letter On China

Moscow, Apr. 2. When the present movement of United States troops from China is completed about June 1, some 6,180 United States military and naval men will remain in China at the request of the Chinese National Government, General Marshall, U.S. Secretary of State, informed Mr. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in a letter dated March 31, which was published here tonight. General Marshall added: "Removals of United States armed forces are continuing as rapidly as shipping becomes available."

The letter fulfilled the agreement for exchange of information about China reached after Mr. Molotov's request during the first week of the Moscow Conference for discussion of the Chinese situation.

General Marshall informed Mr. Molotov that he has supplied copies of his letter to Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, and the Chinese Embassy in Moscow.

General Marshall attached to the letter copies of self-explanatory statements published by President Truman on December 15, 1945, and December 18, 1946.

"The United States forces mentioned therein assisted substantially during the period covered by these reports in the repatriation from China of approximately 3,000,000 Japanese to their homeland as laid down in the Potsdam Agreement and the surrender terms," General Marshall wrote.

"As for the disposition of the estimated 700,000 Japanese taken in Manchuria by the Soviet, I have no information."

He then gave details of the types of troops remaining after June 1 and their duties, advisory groups, weather services, graves registration, guard and security, and so forth.—Reuter.

NEW B.O.A.C. CHIEF

London, Apr. 2. Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, has been appointed Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation, in succession to Lord Knowles. Announcing his appointment in the House of Commons this afternoon, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Mr. G. S. Lindgren, said that Lord Knowles was ceasing to be the Chairman of the BOAC solely because he was due to return to his city business from which he had been released for four years.

In view of the suggestions made in the press and elsewhere, Mr. Lindgren said that he wanted to make it clear that the reason that Lord Knowles was ceasing to be Chairman was nothing more or less than what he had just said and relations between him and the Ministry, both personally and officially had throughout been of the best. The new Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation would be Mr. Gerald Derlanger, added Mr. Lindgren.—Reuter.

Cannes Honours Khan

Nice, Apr. 2. The Aga Khan, who for many years has had his residence on the French Riviera, will be made an honorary citizen of Cannes on April 27.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Apr. 2. Mahatma Gandhi told 20,000 delegates attending the final session of the inter-Asian Conference to-day that Asia must conquer the West with the "spirit of love," or the atom bomb "means the utter destruction of the world." Gandhi urged delegates to "deliver the whole world, not merely Asia," and said: "Asia has to conquer the West with the message of truth and the message of love." He said all world religions originated in Asia, but "Christianity became disfigured when it went to the West."

Meanwhile, plans were being completed today for the formation of a permanent inter-Asian Institute to co-ordinate the cultural and academic aims of more than 1,000,000,000 Far Eastern peoples.

The new organisation, to be announced later to-day, will not attempt to form political or economic ties among the Asian countries. It was voted on a show of hands to hold the next inter-Asian Conference in China in 1949, and Dr. Cheng Yin-fun, leader of the Chinese delegation, accepted on behalf of his country.

The Viet-Nam delegation circulated a statement among conference delegates to-day, hailing the reported Madagascan uprising as an "example which will arouse North Africa."

The statement said: "For the past 14 months of struggle for her freedom, Viet-Nam has alone in her fight against French colonialism, now Madagascan, is joining in our common cause. It is high time to divide French colonialism and hit with a hard and last blow."

A resolution, to be presented before the conference to-night, asks for an inter-Asian Council to be set up under an organisation called the "Asian Relations Organisation." On the Council, 15 separate Asian states, an Arab League observer and six Soviet republics.

The Asian states will be the Philippines, Malaya, Korea, Nepal, Siam, Viet-Nam, India, Indonesia, China, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Jewish elements of Palestine. The resolution, to be read before a gathering attended by Gandhi and other "Asian leaders, will call for the establishment of an organisation whose objectives are:

1. To promote study and understanding of Asian problems and relations in their Asian and world aspects.
2. To foster friendly relations and co-operation among the peoples of Asia and between them and the rest of the world.
3. To further the progress and well-being of the peoples of Asia.

The Council, which would elect a president and two general secretaries, one from India and one from China.

The resolution specifically restricts the organisation to study Asian and international affairs and will have no party affiliations, will engage in political propaganda.

Tibet's exclusion from the organisation as a separate state is considered a victory for China, which had objected and had claimed full sovereignty over Tibet. The fact that the French-sponsored Indo-China delegation was excluded was a victory for the Viet-Namites, who protested to the conference sponsors over the inclusion of people they termed "traitors."

Turkey and Egypt will not join the Council, although two western Asiatic Moslem states, Afghanistan and Iran, as well as an Arab League observer, are included. Informal observers at the conference expect few, if any, immediate political or economic results from the meetings. They point out that China and India—the two most prominent members—are faced with internal splits so serious as to prevent their taking strong international stands, while Russian leadership of the Asian bloc would cause apprehension among other states.

Serious Differences Already serious talks and discussion groups have revealed embryonic but potentially serious differences among the Asiatic powers. The treatment accorded the Chinese minorities in

Deputies Deadlocked Again Over Austria

BY DAVID BROWN

Moscow, Apr. 2. The Austrian deputies to-day spent three hours discussing the transfer of German assets but accomplished nothing constructive, the Soviet delegate, M. Gusev, blocking every effort to reach an agreement on any basis except the Soviet basis that title to German assets in Austria had already passed to Soviet hands. The Ministers have already agreed in principle that there should be provisions whereby Austria should recognise the Potsdam decisions regarding German assets, the right of the four powers to take such assets from Austria and that Austria be required to facilitate their transfer.

Today's argument began when the deputies tried to formulate these principles into a draft text. They never proceeded beyond the first paragraph.

When Viscount Hood (Britain) suggested using as the basis to reach a form acceptable to all, the proposal made by the French, M. Gusev insisted that the Soviet proposal tabled in London should be the basis for discussion and no other.

The other three deputies, after a long argument, suggested sending the economic advisers outside the room to draft a suitable paragraph as a basis for discussion. M. Gusev would not agree. He stuck to the proposal which declared that Austria recognised the right of the four powers under the Potsdam agreement to the assets "transferred." It is that word on which to-day's meeting reached a deadlock—the same deadlock which once before caused the assets question to be referred to the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Gusev Does Not Agree

The Soviet interpretation is that the word has a past tense meaning, that the transfer of title has already taken place. Others interpreted it as meaning "to be transferred," and pointed out to M. Gusev that his was thus translated from the foreign language versions of the satellite treaties. M. Gusev would not accept this interpretation.

General Mark Clark (United States) produced the text showing that the Soviet understanding of the word had been in the future tense during the New York discussions. M. Gusev disputed that also.

Viscount Hood said that Potsdam only gave the right to German assets but nowhere referred to transfer of title. The Soviet attitude, however, was still uncompromising. General Clark proposed using the paragraph with the word "transferred" in brackets, letting it go to the Ministers as a three-to-one disagreement. M. Gusev refused. He also refused to consider using the French paragraph, which does not use the word "transferred."

Futile Discussion

Every suggestion for a compromise during the three hours of argument ended in a three-to-one deadlock. The discussion proved so futile that General Clark questioned the value of continuing the discussion of German assets unless M. Gusev would agree to pass on to other points under discussion. M. Gusev's attitude on this point was vague. He insisted that the discussion of assets must continue since they were under instructions from the Council of Foreign Ministers.

Finally, M. Gusev agreed that all four submit their proposals for the first paragraph in writing in time for the start of to-morrow's session. General Clark tried to obtain a guarantee that to-morrow's discussion would be fruitful.

Martin Bormann's Fate Still Speculative Issue

Nearly two years after the shooting war stopped, Allied intelligence officers are still troubled by one top-flight Nazi and the seemingly unanswerable question about him—where is Martin Bormann?

All efforts to place the fate of Hitler's right-hand man convincingly have failed, as periodic reports of Bormann's appearance in various parts of the globe continue to filter in.

Many intelligence specialists claim these tales are ridiculous, that the whole question is rhetoric since the Nazi chieftain is dead and buried. Their version runs like this: Bormann escaped from the Chancellery bunker where Hitler and his long-time mistress and last-minute wife, Eva Braun, died. But he was slaughtered when the tank in which he was fleeing was ripped by Russian fire and went up in flames.

This story lacks one essential—the corpse delict. Until it turns up, Bormann will probably remain a world traveller, reported seen anywhere south of the Arctic circle.

Many Rumours In the past year Hitler's strong-arm man has allegedly appeared in all the following places:

In the Black Forest of French-occupied Germany. This rumour has recurred several times, especially at the time of the American Army's "Operation Nuremberg," a clean-up of an underground ring headed by Arthur Axmann, Baldur von Schleichner's successor as the Hitler Youth boss.

In the Bavarian Alps. Gangs of youthful delinquents calling themselves "Edelweiss Pirates" have sworn about capture that they had been in radio contact with Bormann "somewhere in the mountains."

In Munich. Called by the Nazis "capital of the movement," Munich has been the headquarters of Bormann's rumour throughout the occupation. Several times the party boss was reported strolling the streets of his hometown.

SITUATION IN INDIA STILL TENSE

Bombay, Apr. 2. The situation throughout India continued to be tense to-day.

On the Northwest Frontier it was reported that Hindus and Sikhs, travelling on a train from Kohat to Rawalpindi, were attacked with arms at Garsai, 17 miles from Kohat. Six were killed and 20 injured.

In Peshawar, there were two explosions as 7,000 Sikhs and Hindus left Peshawar for Punjab, but the cause was unknown.

Twelve Moslem League members forced their way into Government House but were driven back and when they continued shouting slogans, they were arrested.

Reports from Bangalore, quoting an official communication, stated that the situation in the city had taken a turn for the worse, with a number of stray assaults and stabbings to-day. Armed police and troops have been stationed at important places in the affected area. Five deaths were reported to-day and 63 persons were injured. A 48-hour curfew has been imposed.

In Bombay the tension eased slightly. A press note issued late to-day reported only two stray knife attacks and two isolated assaults. However, a 23-hour curfew has been imposed in the northern suburb of Colaba as a "precautionary measure."

Several stabbings were reported in Lahore when the curfew was lifted to-day for the first time in 29 days.—United Press.

REPORTS ON CHEN YI (1) CHEN YI (2)

Nanking, Apr. 2. Minister of Information, Peng Hsueh-pei, announced to-day what he described as a "70 per cent reliable report" that the Communist commander, General Chen Yi, had been killed in action.

The report said the action took place on March 15 near Chowhsun station, on the Tsinan-Tsingtao railroad.

Chen Yi, French-trained general of Shantung, studied in France with Chou-En-lai. He is considered as one of the Red's ablest field commanders.

His death was previously reported by Government sources out was always denied by the Reds. The Information Minister confirmed reports that Governor Chen Yi of Formosa has submitted his resignation as an aftermath of the Formosan rioting and bloodshed.

Peng did not say whether the resignation was accepted.

The announcement coincided with the return to Nanking from Formosa of the Defence Minister, General Pai Chung-hsi.

Peng declined to comment on reports that 5,000 Formosans were killed.—Associated Press.

NATIVE LEAPS AT ROYAL CAR

Benoni, East Rand, S.A. Apr. 2. A frenzied native had to be rushed away from the Royal Car by Queen Elizabeth with her umbrella today. At this town, 22 miles from Johannesburg, a native of some fanatic obscure sect rushed up to the car bearing the Royal Family, shouting "I want to see King."

The Queen pushed him back with her umbrella. He clutched at the umbrella and fell off the back of the moving car into the hands of the police. The car was moving slowly and did not stop. The Police Commissioner, R. J. Palmer, said the native had a 10-shilling note in his hand which he offered to the Queen and King. The native wore sack cloth covered with photographs. The umbrella was retrieved by the police and returned to the Queen. She acted because she was on the side nearest the native. The native was held for questioning.—United Press.

Immigrants Won't Find It Easy

London, Apr. 2. In a lengthy article in the Yorkshire Post today following his tour of South America, Mr. R. H. Turton, M.P. said Brazil and Argentina could support thousands of immigrants annually but apparently they are not much interested in letting them in "perhaps for political reasons."

Recalling the announcement by Brazil that he would accept 100,000 displaced persons, Turton said, "The way of the immigrants is not easy. Already 3,000 have been sent back. Nothing appears to have been done about the 100,000. It is rumoured they would be settled in Matto Grosso. They would find living much easier on the Yorkshire moors."

He said living is a hardship in some parts of Brazil, and outside large towns there is malnutrition and even starvation.

Mr Turton continued: "In Argentina, we had personal experience of the difficulties of immigration. Although we had a transit visa we were denied permission to land at Buenos Aires and detained for eight hours aboard ship."

"I was informed this detention was not unusual for British passengers in transit, and those over 40 in any way physically incapacitated must suffer further indignities and delay."

He said Britishers were required to surrender their passports while in the Argentine, which "is contrary to all international law and custom."

"No doubt there are peculiar difficulties in dealing with the Argentine Government at the present time," Mr Turton said. "Otherwise we should not have made the Argentine Government a gift of £7,000,000 by purchases of meat and cereals."—United Press.

POLICE OUT TO CONTROL CROWDS

(Continued from Page 1)

which are sold at the official rate of \$8.50 are being offered at \$14 and 15 beyond the barrier set up by the police outside of the station—and lickers are plentiful.

One Chinese newspaper reporter said he managed to buy four third-class tickets from black marketeers for \$50.

Most of the police are so busy controlling the crowd which persistently endeavours to break through the barriers, that they are unable to handle the ticket scalpers.

OUTWARD MAILS

On Friday, 4th April, 1947, the General Post Office, Kowloon Central Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. and will be open only on Saturday 5th and Monday 7th April from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and will be open only on Monday 7th April from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. and one collection from the Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Kobe (Sea) 3 p.m.
Yokohama (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao (Sea) 3 p.m.
Singapore (Sea) 3 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 3 p.m.
Hongkong (Sea) 3 p.m.
Batavia (Sea) 3 p.m.
Sourabaya (Sea) 3 p.m.
Manila (Sea) 3 p.m.
Cebu (Sea) 3 p.m.
Panama (Sea) 3 p.m.
Colon (Sea) 3 p.m.
San Francisco (Sea) 3 p.m.
New York (Sea) 3 p.m.
London (Sea) 3 p.m.
Paris (Sea) 3 p.m.
Brussels (Sea) 3 p.m.
Amsterdam (Sea) 3 p.m.
Antwerp (Sea) 3 p.m.
Lisbon (Sea) 3 p.m.
Madrid (Sea) 3 p.m.
Barcelona (Sea) 3 p.m.
Valencia (Sea) 3 p.m.
Seville (Sea) 3 p.m.
Cordoba (Sea) 3 p.m.
Granada (Sea) 3 p.m.
Málaga (Sea) 3 p.m.
Almería (Sea) 3 p.m.
Cádiz (Sea) 3 p.m.
Huelva (Sea) 3 p.m.
Santander (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bilbao (Sea) 3 p.m.
Vigo (Sea) 3 p.m.
Oporto (Sea) 3 p.m.
Lisbon (Sea) 3 p.m.
Madrid (Sea) 3 p.m.
Barcelona (Sea) 3 p.m.
Valencia (Sea) 3 p.m.
Seville (Sea) 3 p.m.
Cordoba (Sea) 3 p.m.
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Málaga (Sea) 3 p.m.
Almería (Sea) 3 p.m.
Cádiz (Sea) 3 p.m.
Huelva (Sea) 3 p.m.
Santander (Sea) 3 p.m.
Bilbao (Sea) 3 p.m.
Vigo (Sea) 3 p.m.
Oporto (Sea) 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m. and 8.50 to 11 p.m. and also on 22.2 kilocycles in the 11.30 to 12.30 p.m. band from 12.30 to 1.15, 7.30 to 8.30 and 9.15 to 11 p.m. 12.30 p.m. Studio: Children's Hours: 6.30. Studio: "Hospital Rounds"—Selections by Patients in Hospital, arranged by Lynn Fraser: 7.10. London Relay: World News: 7.10. London Relay: Home News from Britain: 7.15. Studio: Piano Recital by Vieslavas Axtoschius, (Aged 11 Years): 7.25. Orchestral Favourites: 7.35. Richard Taubert (Tenor): 7.40. 10. Green Valley (Soprano) and the Kentucky Minstrels: 8.15. London Transcription Service: "Brass Band Stand": The Linton Band, conducted by Fred Hartman: 8.30. Studio: Orchestral: Latest Records received by ZBW, Arranged and Presented by Robert Sloan: 9. London Relay: News: 9.40. "Circles of Colour": 9.50. London Transcription Service: "The Adventures of Julia": No. 6 "The Institution": 10.10. Green Valley (Soprano) and the Kentucky Minstrels: 10.25. Chopin: Concerto No. 2 in D Minor, Alfred Cortot, Piano: 10.30. Studio: Orchestral: conducted by John Barbraill: 11. Close Down.

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